STARDATE 7704.01

ONE DOLLAR

STAR TREK

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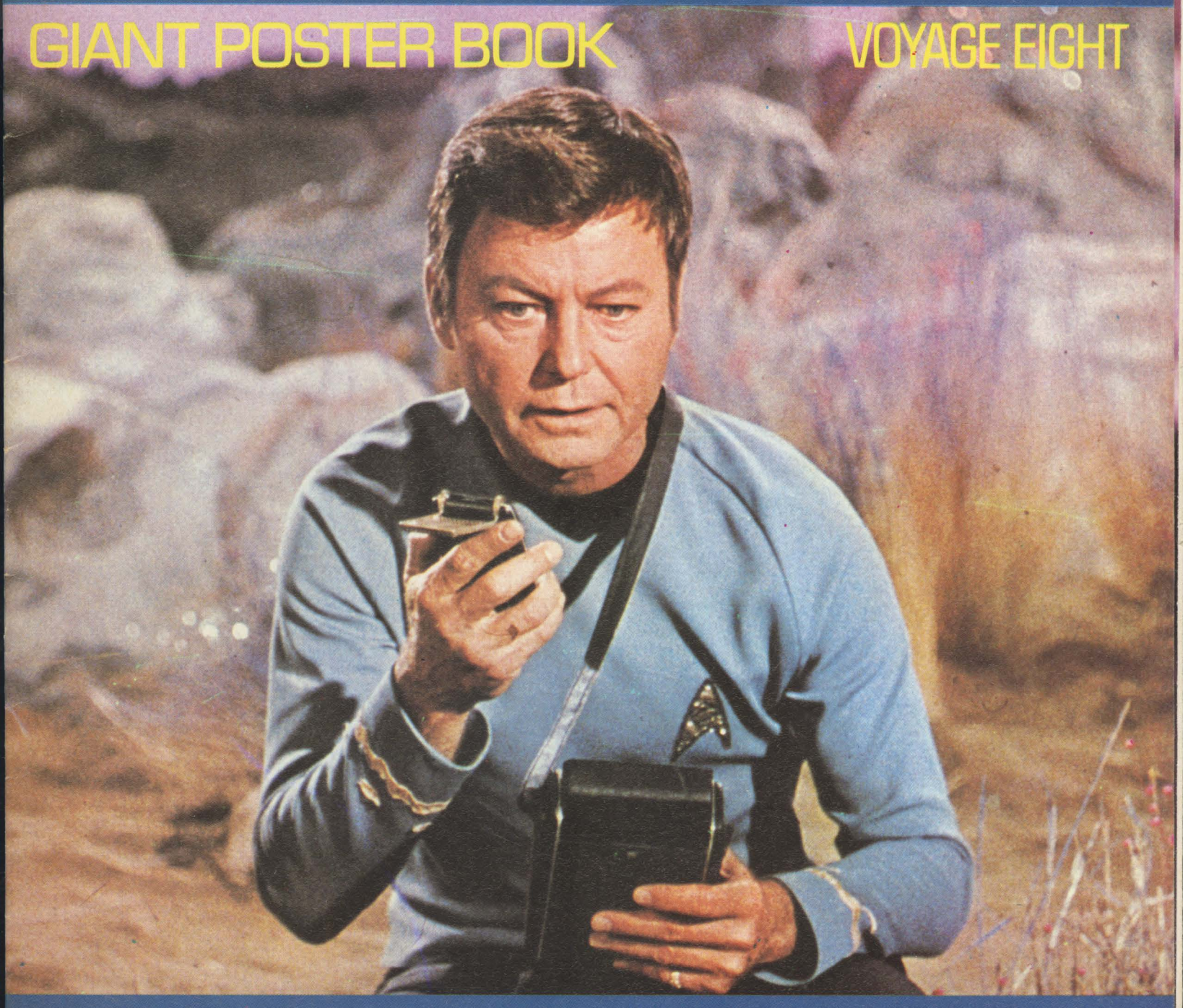
GIANT POSTER BOOK

VOYAGE EIGHT



EXCLUSIVE! INTERVIEW WITH McCOY

McCOY'S MEDICAL MIRACLES

MEDICAL TREKNOLOGY

EDITOR'S LOG

VOYAGE EIGHT–STARDATE 7704.01

WELL, WE MADE ANOTHER BLUNDER! Back in Voyage Six we ran the first season episodes in their respective production order and our typesetter made a goof we didn't catch. You should make the following change . . . Menagerie (Part 1) and (Part 2) should both be listed as #16 in production. Shore Leave becomes #17, Square of Gothos is #18, Arena is #19, and insert The Alternate Factor as #20 in production and #27 in aired order. (All other aired orders remain as printed in Voyage Six.) Sorry again for the error and permit us to present the third and last season below in their production order. (Error Free!)

Production Order	Episode Title	Aired Order
56.	SPECTRE OF THE GUN	#56
57.	ELAAN OF TROYIUS	#57
58.	THE PARADISE SYNDROME	#58
59.	THE ENTERPRISE INCIDENT	#59
60.	AND THE CHILDREN SHALL LEAD	#60
61.	SPOCK'S BRAIN	#61
62.	IS THERE IN TRUTH NO BEAUTY	#62
63.	THE EMPATH	#63
64.	THE THOLIAN WEB	#64
65.	FOR THE WORLD IS HOLLOW AND I HAVE TOUCHED THE SKY	#65
66.	DAY OF THE DOVE	#66
67.	PLATO'S STEP CHILDREN	#67
68.	WINK OF AN EYE	#68
69.	THAT WHICH SURVIVES	#69
70.	LET THAT BE YOUR LAST BATTLEFIELD	#70
71.	WHOM GODS DESTROY	#71
72.	THE MARK OF GIDEON	#72
73.	THE LIGHTS OF ZETAR	#73
74.	THE CLOUD MINDERS	#74
75.	THE WAY TO EDEN	#75
76.	REQUIEM FOR METHUSELAH	#76
77.	THE SAVAGE CURTAIN	#77
78.	ALL OUR YESTERDAYS	#78
79.	TURNABOUT INTRUDER	#79

STAR TREK

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NEXT VOYAGE

NEXT VOYAGE we've decided to break more new ground with what we believe to be the first extensive look at "THE MUSIC OF STAR TREK". Trek as we all know was certainly above and beyond your average TV fare and likewise was Trek's innovative crew of master composers and musicians. Allan Asherman, our resident super-trekologist will, with an endless stream of superlatives, highlight some of Star Trek's unforgettable music.

Also premiering next voyage will be a step by step course in Vulcan logic (designed for us over-emotional outworlders) by our staff psychologist and logician, Eileen Palestine. The course is aptly titled, "VULCAN LOGIC", and should prove a healthy baling for some of those emotional outbursts we all seem to be victimized by.

Finally, next issue will feature a critique of "ASSIGNMENT EARTH", Gene Roddenberry's controversial second season contribution which doubled as a possible science-fiction TV pilot.

THE MEDICAL

(OR: HOW TO BO

"MOST OF THE MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY used by Starships dates back over fifty years to the pioneering efforts of Dr. Sarah April, the original chief surgeon aboard the U.S.S. Enterprise. As one of the first doctors to serve on a warp-driven Starship, she was faced with the task of developing equipment that would be both functional and efficient under the constantly changing conditions experienced by Star Fleet personnel."

"THE SURGEON'S HANDBOOK",
published by the Star Fleet Surgeon General's Office

by GEOFFREY MANDEL

By STAR TREK's time, the need for trained personnel and immediate medical attention under abnormal conditions is a fact of life. Aboard a Starship, one encounters Plague, unknown viruses, alien spores, and even frostbite. Small wonder, then, that equipment and procedures have been developed to cope with almost any medical emergency.

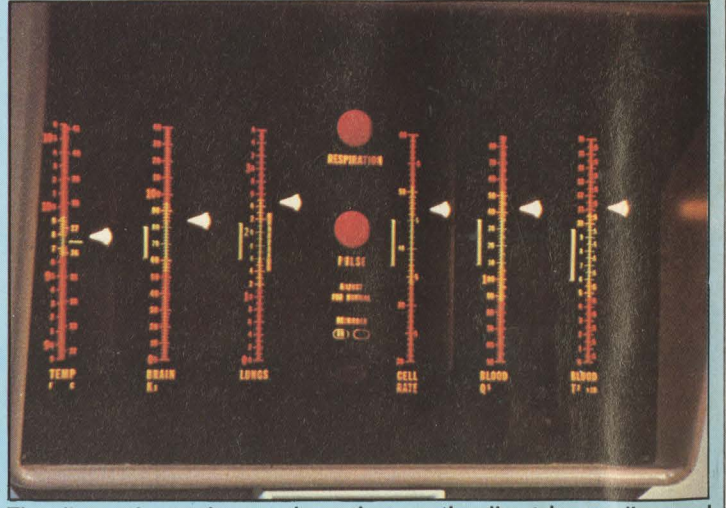
SICKBAY EQUIPMENT

● DIAGNOSTIC SCANNER

Located above the sickbay beds, the scanners fill a vital need in diagnosis and treatment by providing a constant display of a patient's life signs and condition. The scanner consists of a remote sensor, a transluscent white cone which is tilted down toward the patient to avoid picking up the readings of people around it; and a graphic readout which interprets and processes the sensor's signals for display. The readout has six illuminated scales: TEMPERATURE (body skin temperature in degrees Celcius and Fahrenheit), BRAIN K3 (electrical activity of the brain – also measures level of pain), LUNGS (vital capacity of the lungs in liters), CELL RATE (partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the respiratory system in mmHg), BLOOD Q5 (heart activity, heartbeat in count per minute), and BLOOD T2 x 10 (mean diastolic blood pressure in mmHg). The green area of the scales indicate normal human readings, yellow indicates marginal or borderline readings, and red signals danger. Two red indicator lights (RESPIRATION and PULSE) and the recorder controls (the recorder maintains a copy of a patient's readings for later analysis) are located in the center of the panel. When used on non-humans, the scanner must be recalibrated to take into account species' norms.

● MEDICAL LASERS

At least two models of portable skin-grafting lasers (also called "anabolic protoplasers": anabolic protoplasm, i.e. regenerated tissue + laser) are routinely used to heal wounds without the need of bandages, stitches, etc. Also used in a bone-knitting laser, a version for



The diagnostic panel scans the patient continually, takes readings and registers same upon the instrument face, thus blood pressure, pulse rate, respirations and various other readings are recorded and displayed without the necessity of physical contact between doctor and patient.

TECHNOLOGY OF STAR TREK

OTCH THE ACETYLCHOLINE TEST)

setting and repairing broken limbs.

● **SCALPELS**

Although Dr. McCoy keeps several examples of primitive "knife-and-catgut" technology on display in sickbay (remember "Space Seed"?), *his* scalpels are cones of various sizes which use the focus of converging laser beams as the cutting medium (they are capable of a cutting width of less than one angstrom).

Among the other medical devices used in sickbay are the cryosurgical (or life-support) frame and cardio-stimulator (used to operate on Sarek in "Journey to Babel" — the frame generates its own sterile field, an invisible protective screen that prevents extensive blood loss). A myriad of "wonder drugs" are also used aboard the *Enterprise* — not the least of which are the formidable *cordrazine* and *masiform D,* and McCoy's trusty neural paralyzer.

The "Cats Brain" computer represents the medical department's largest portable bio-comp. Its function, simply, is the correlation and evaluation of medical data.

The sickbay medical labs also contain equipment to analyze and investigate alien specimens and life processes (such as the flying parasites in "Operation — Annihilate" and the infamous tribbles). Several types of experimental lab animals, including ultra-sensitive gossamer mice and halo fish, are kept in sickbay as indicators of any change in environmental conditions. Provisions are made in the medical labs to duplicate almost any alien environment, including aquatic, low gravity, etc.

FIELD EQUIPMENT

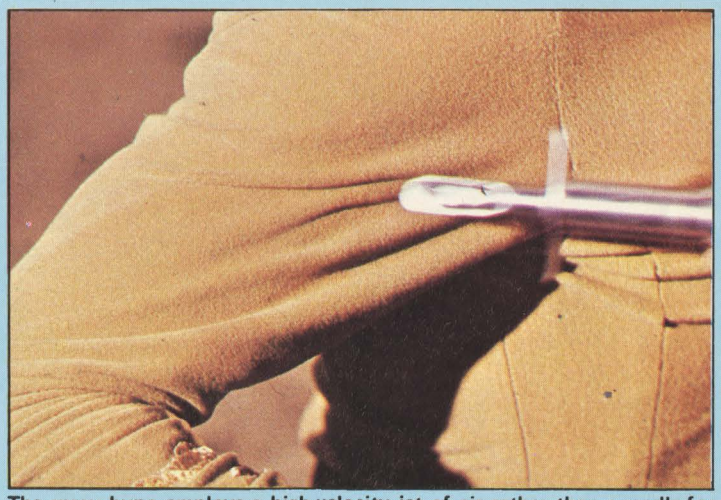
● **MEDICAL TRICORDER**

Although similar in configuration and control layout, the medical tricorder differs from the standard sciences version in a number of respects. Designed to monitor and display the life signs of a human, humanoid, or alien subject, it operates much as does the sickbay diagnostic scanner. When the unit is activated, a graphic display of the subject's life readings (similar to that of the diagnostic panel) appears on the viewscreen. In addition, it can be programmed for complex diagnostic functions, such as analysis of blood composition. The panel directly below the display/control head opens to reveal a remote hand held scanner that transmits directly to the tricorder unit; and a life-form presence display which indicates proximity, direction, and general composition of alien life-forms. The lower compartment contains a medikit or an emergency surgical kit. When used to monitor heartbeat and pulse rate, the medical tricorder can function as a lie detector.

● **MEDIKIT**

The medikit, a small pouch conveniently worn on the utility belt, is routinely carried by medical personnel on field assignment. It contains all the equipment necessary under most conditions for emergency treatment:

The **SPRAY HYPO,** a conventional hypodermic syringe in appearance, employs a high-velocity jet of air rather than a needle for hypodermic injection. The hypo carries a minimal supply of several different general-utility drugs*, stored under high pressure, and may be set to inject any one of them.



The spray hypo employs a high-velocity jet of air rather than a needle for hypodermic injection. (First extensive employment; mid-late 1970s North American continent, Earth.)

The **SPRAY APPLICATOR** is normally used to apply external medication (such as antibiotics) to small wounds and contusions. It may also dispense a pressurized organic foam which acts as a protective dressing on larger wounds.

The **MEDICAL SCANNER,** a squat cylinder with a rotating head, is similar to that used in the medical tricorder but with the addition of an audio-visual readout that provides a general appraisal of a subject's condition. Although useful in field treatment, its diagnostic accuracy is limited.

The **FIELD READER TUBE,** a tube about 3½ inches long with a pointed head and four indicator lights, provides (by the intensity or period of the lights) current readout of heartbeat, pulse rate, body temperature, and mean diastolic blood pressure. The reader tube is calibrated for use with a single species and can not be adjusted to other life-forms.

Medicine in the 23rd Century has made tremendous advances; the knowledge and technology available to men like Dr. McCoy would have amazed Hippocrates. But in an infinite universe, there still exists infinite unknowns — research and discovery must, out of necessity, remain an integral part of interstellar medicine.

** hypo is normally pressurized with 0.1 cc of each of the following: cordrazine, masiform D, tri-ox compound, dylovene, sterilite, stokaline, melanex, coradrenalin, hyronalin.*

The medical scanner provides a general appraisal of a subject's condition. Although useful in field treatment, its accuracy is limited.

THE McCOY INTERVIEW

STARDATE 5932.6-The following is an excerpted transcript of an interview with Dr. Leonard "Bones" McCoy, Senior Ship Surgeon, Head, Medical Department, The U.S.S. Enterprise.

M.G. — Dr. McCoy, I appreciate your taking the time from your busy schedule to talk with me.

Dr.M. — Well, sick bay is quiet tonight and I'm always glad to do what I can for the new cadets.

M.G. — To begin Dr. McCoy, can you tell us what in your background most shaped your medical philosophy?

Dr.M. — Well as you know, I grew up in Carterville, a small farming community in rural Georgia. My father, who was graduated at the top of his class at John Hopkins and could have been a doctor anywhere, decided that he wanted to be a country general practitioner. He believed in the personal touch and that meant he was available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. I often went along with him — he made house calls you know — and he told me that all the technology in the world won't cure a common cold unless the patient trusts and respects his doctor. My father was a man who knew all the latest methods and drugs. Why, he'd fall asleep in his chair every night reading his medical journals. But he never lost sight of the fact that he was more than just a dispenser of the latest technical magic . . . he was a healer. I just pray I can be half the doctor and half the man that he was.

M.G. — But doctor, how does that relate to your job as chief medical officer aboard a starship?

Dr.M. — Don't you see! . . . this is a small town just like Carterville. We're a self-contained little town flying through space. We may have people of every life-form in our small town, but it's still a closed community and that's why I feel at home here. Another thing, we care about each other just like we did in my old home town. The group feeling here is tremendous; there's a saying on the *Enterprise,* "You're not on the ship, you're part of it." It's like a great organism, like the human body, we are all living parts of a living whole. My job is to make sure that each organic part performs to the best of his or her ability, or else the whole is diminished.

M.G. — I know that you feel that caring for the crew of the Enterprise *is your number one task, but what are some of the other responsibilities of a starfleet ship's doctor.*

Dr.M. — I have often felt that the answers to all our questions are out there in space. To large questions like, what is our place in the cosmic chain of events? To smaller questions like finding cures for specific illnesses. When we meet a new culture I examine the state of their medicine. Each culture, even primitive ones can add to our store of medical knowledge. Jim Kirk was once poisoned by the bite of something that looked like a horned gorilla, he was dying and I couldn't do a thing for him with all the knowledge and tools at my disposal. A native healer cured him, drawing out the poison with a combination of medicine and some mystical mumbo-jumbo. We can all learn from other cultures, I try to be open enough to gather in all I can.

M.G. — Dr. McCoy can you tell me why Captain Kirk seems to be immune to many of the mental and physical problems that have affected the rest of the crew of the Enterprise?

Dr.M. — I have often wondered myself where Jim Kirk gets his special immunity from — why one time the entire ship's crew, Spock and myself included, were tranquilized by spores. All of us were ready to leave the ship and settle down on that planet, happy as hogs in a mud hole. But Jim shook off the effects of the spores and found a way to release the rest of us from their grip. Now he did that because he cares more about the *Enterprise* than anything — why she's his whole life. Most men have a wife, job, family, hobbies — Jim's a mono-maniac, he's got that ship and its crew and that's enough for him.

M.G. — Doctor, my next question may be rather silly, but what would you say was your most interesting case?

Dr.M. — Now there's a tough one, but I think there is one recent one that stands out in my mind. Jim Kirk's body was taken over by the persona of a woman he had once known. I had to disregard the visible evidence and go with my feeling that this was not my good friend Jim Kirk.

M.G. — Doctor, isn't it curious that there is no full time psychiatrist assigned to the Enterprise.

Dr.M. — Well, we've got about 400 men and women on the ship but we've pre-screened them so that we don't really have very many mental problems.

M.G. — Come now doctor, there have to be cases of mental problems reported on the Enterprise?

Dr.M. — Now take it easy young lady — we've had a few problems but nothing serious.

M.G. — But doctor, we understand that a senior officer had a mental breakdown and faked his own death in order to discredit Captain Kirk.

Dr.M. — I can't comment on that incident as it is all classified and top secret. But, I can tell you that everyone on the *Enterprise* has been put through months of tests using a stress simulator — their bodies and minds go through all the changes that they are liable to meet in space. So, although mental problems do occur on patrol, they are mostly caused by external stimuli and can be cured by removing those stimuli.

M.G. — Dr. McCoy I know that you're not primarily concerned with the technical and mechanical side of medicine but can you comment on some of the equipment with which you work.

Dr.M. — Well I'll tell you, I've always believed in the old adage that "an ounce of protection is worth a pound of cure". I try to keep my people healthy with proper diet, exercise and rest. I'd rather not have to use all my fancy hardware, I'm a doctor not a pill pusher. Of course we have the latest in equipment, although some of it is remarkably old hat. You know our compressed air hypo's were first used back in the Swine flu scare of 1976. They were big clumsy "guns" in those days but the principle is still the same, compressed air opens a small hole in the skin allowing the medicine to be injected.

M.G. — Dr. McCoy you must admit that today's wonder drugs are responsible for our good health.

Dr.M. — Young lady, I am in total disagreement with that. The less medicine I have to use the better. I feel — I think — that we all have natural healing ability in our bodies and all we have to do is get that ability going. As for "wonder drugs", I once accidently overdosed myself with a "wonder drug" and I wound up back in the 1930s completely out of my head.

M.G. — To go on Dr. McCoy, couldn't genetic engineering be used and then we'd all be perfect, disease free men and women.

Dr.M. — The reason we don't use genetic engineering is that it was tried with disastrous results in the 1990s. In fact, we met up with one of those perfect "supermen" — he'd been in suspended animation for all those years and I'll tell you, while he may have been physically and mentally superior, his biggest asset was his biggest defect — he had a superman's ego. He was in many ways better than the rest of us; but not so much better than he could afford to lose his humanity.

M.G. — Dr. McCoy, there have been reports of frequent personality clashes between yourself and Mr. Spock.

Dr.M. — Spock and I are about as different as two people can be — it's like the old Chinese symbol of Yin and Yang, dark and light, hot and cold, head and heart. Spock relies on logic, he's always calculating the odds based on the vast store of information in his computer like brain. But I never trusted computers or statistics — my dad always said that figures can lie and liars can figure. I'm not saying that Spock deliberately uses false statistics to bolster his case, that would be "illogical", but sometimes figures don't tell the whole story. There's the human factor to consider, and that factor is always present even when you are dealing with Regulin Blood worms. Living beings aren't machines, they just don't follow set rules of behavior. When Spock and I do agree, we come to the same conclusion for different reasons. Jim Kirk has the advantage of both forms of knowledge, he can choose between my intuition and Spock's precision.

M.G. — Doctor, I have one last question but it's personal — I've had this sick feeling all day, headaches and chills — what do you recommend?

Dr.M. — I don't like to prescribe without a full check-up, but I'd say ma'am that you've got a common cold. My advice is to take two aspirins and call me in the morning.

by MEREDITH GRANT

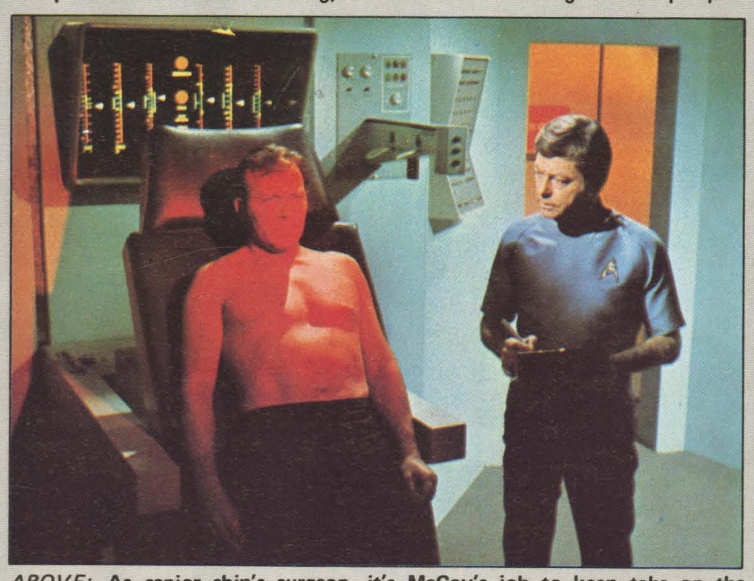
"The group feeling here is tremendous; There's a saying on the Enterprise, 'You're not on the ship, you're part of it.' It's like a great organism. My job is to make sure that each organic part performs to the best of his or her ability....."

"I have often felt that the answers to all our questions are out there in space. To large questions like, what is our place in the cosmic chain of events? To smaller questions like finding cures to specific illness."

"We all have natural healing ability in our bodies and all we have to do is get that ability going."

McCOY'S MEDICAL MIRACLES

"I'M A DOCTOR, not a . . .," does not begin to describe the intricacies of Chief Surgeon Leonard "Bones" McCoy's position aboard the starship Enterprise. He is a man who is neither bricklayer, mechanic, or moon shuttle conductor, but one of the Enterprise's most enterprising and essential personnel. He is in fact, in his own words, "just an old country doctor", and as such, his protest not withstanding, he is often all things to all people.

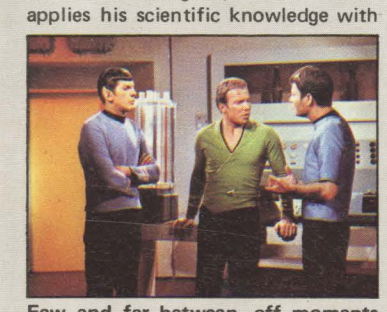


ABOVE: **As senior ship's surgeon, it's McCoy's job to keep tabs on the Captain's mental and physical condition. In many ways McCoy's responsibilities are as demanding as Kirk's, for in truth, the Captain's condition can make all the difference if a mission is to prove successful.**

by ESTHER BRILL

To this end, Dr. McCoy's major concerns are not only medical. Upon summons to return to the starship, he sarcastically remarks, "Probably somebody has a hangnail." And no wonder, considering the health facilities of starfleet's vessels. Their carefully maintained environment, with its highly trained and efficient staff of about 55 doctors, nurses and technicians seems nothing less than luxurious. The most modern and specialized equipment is available for diagnosing and treating every ailment known to the galaxy — not to mention quite a few of those unknown, and unmet. Built in ionizing air filters, thermatic controls, oxygen monitors, electro-magnetic dialyzers continually extracting impurities from the blood, and gravitational body stabilizers allow alien heads of state to roam the corridors of the Enterprise without fear of infection, or alteration to their bio-physico-chemical functioning. Even the ship's resident Vulcan is provided for in the form of Doctor M'Benga, a specialist in Vulcan physiology.

One must keep in mind however, that the Enterprise is not only an exploration vessel but a military one as well. McCoy as the senior and chief medical officer on board ship must define the role of the Enterprise in regard to its effective use of advanced bio-technology in other worlds. In doing so, "Bones" often applies his scientific knowledge with



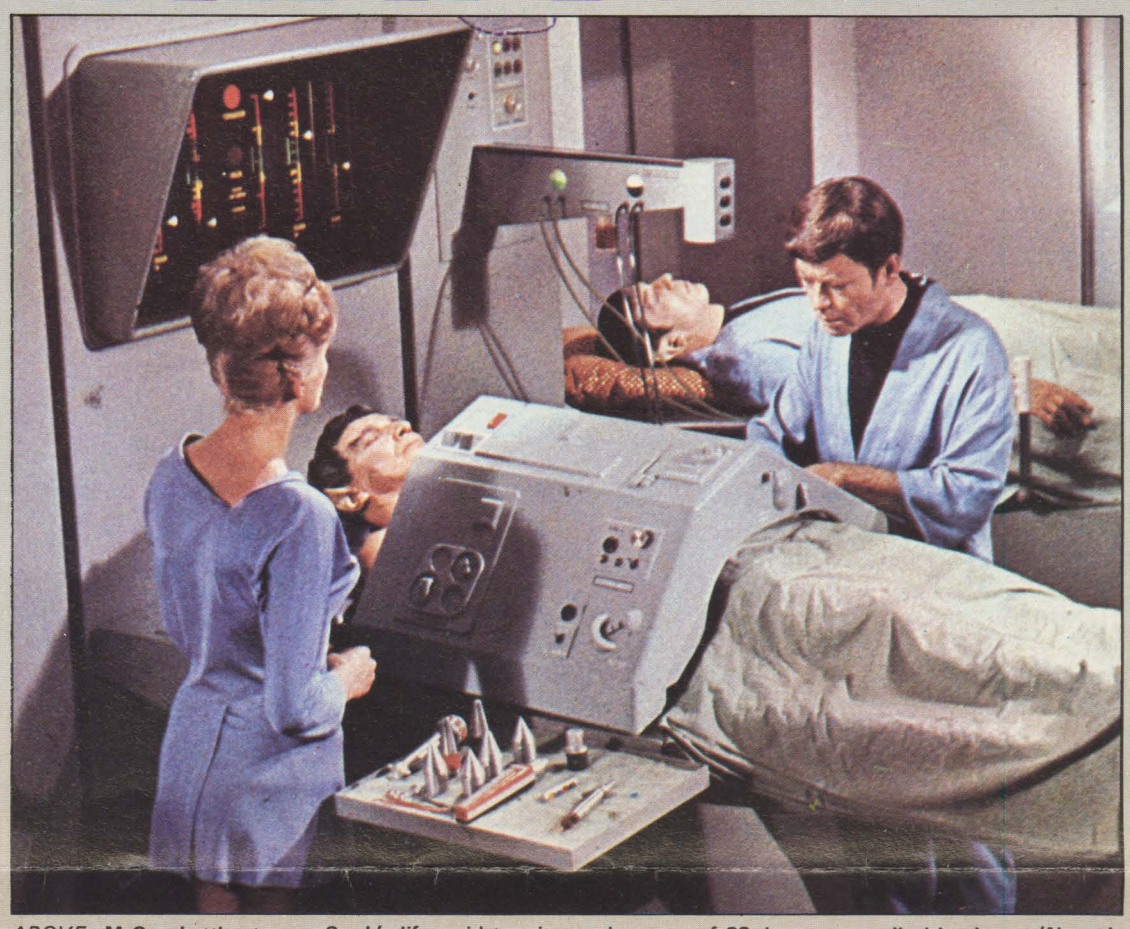
Few and far between, off moments are extremely rare. Like the ship's captain, Dr. McCoy runs a twenty-four hour practice.

commanding tactical advantage. We can see therefore, that McCoy acts not only as a medical man, but a soldier as well. In WOLF IN THE FOLD McCoy's use of a tranquilizing antidepressant on the crew is a strategic defense against the enemy Redjac. So too are the stimulants utilized in IMMUNITY SYNDROME to counteract the lethargic effects induced by the mysterious zone of darkness.

McCoy the soldier follows his commander to incredible places, where the laws of physics don't always apply, and where sophisticated equipment is unavailable. But Kirk can trust the resourceful doctor to create miracles like fashioning a gas grenade using only the ingredients found in a nineteenth century dentist's office (SPECTRE OF THE GUN). Once again, during the courtship ritual Kal-if-fee on Vulcan (AMOK TIME) McCoy proves his willingness to gamble on a skillful diagnosis of the emergency when he slyly substitutes a neural paralyzer for the tri-ox compound saving the lives of his comrades and a delicate diplomatic situation as well.

One wonders at the conflicts Bones must feel as he balances the destructive military role against the battle to save lives. Perhaps that is why he is never prepared to accept the hard, ultra-rational military decisions that are often forced upon starship officers. These "command decisions" often involve dangerous and life-risking solutions to a predicament. We see McCoy urging a weakened Kirk not to attempt re-uniting his conflicting good and evil halves in a malfunctioning transporter (THE ENEMY WITHIN), or to lend his body to the incorporal Sargon (RETURN TO TOMORROW), or even to challenge the invading Romulan warship in BALANCE OF TERROR. Paradoxically, this does not apply when Bones is taking the chances. He does not hesitate to inject himself with an unproven antidote (MIRI), or stubbornly face

ABOVE: **In many cases, Doctor McCoy is the sole medical authority in over a hundred thousand square parsecs of space. Here, we find him examining colonists on Omicron Ceti III (note McCoy's conjunction of the medical scanner and tricorder).**



ABOVE: **McCoy battles to save Sarek's life amidst an impressive array of 23rd century medical hardware. (Note the green-blue Sterilite.) From "Journey to Babel".**

a charging Black Knight to prove its unreality (SHORE LEAVE), and even freely turns himself over to misguided Vian experimenters (THE EMPATH). Spock sourly accuses McCoy of having a "martyr's complex", however, it is simply that the challenges of medicine hold no fear for McCoy, but are instead his particular fascination. Like Kirk's devotion to his ship, it is the Doctor's singleminded dedication to his art that saves him from the psychological and physical conflicts of military life. This devotion can revive him from the hypnotic effects of the Omicron Ceti spores, as he can not possibly imagine himself, even in a disease-free paradise, stripped of his profession (THIS SIDE OF PARADISE).

The seriousness with which McCoy assumes the responsibility of command exerts a tremendous effect on the morale and the mental stability of the crew. He acts as a balm to the inner obsessions that may drive command personnel to belligerance, depression, or insanity. This ability of Bones' reduces the number of deluded and dangerous men like Ben Finney, (COURT MARTIAL) who can destroy the ship and endanger vital missions. Perhaps more qualified psychologists exist on the Enterprise but they are no doubt concerned with the trials and trepidations of over 400 young crew-people at the height of their aggressiveness, each aspiring to command positions and at odds with the saucer into which they are hermetically sealed.

If the role of morale officer comes easily to McCoy, his biggest challenge lies not on board ship, but in space. Captain Kirk, about to board the *Fesarius* at the conclusion of CORBOMITE MANEUVER, casually includes his chief medical officer in the party to "treat the aliens, if possible". The prospect of confronting an exotic creature such as Balok is frightening in itself, yet Bones is the one asked to become most familiar with the alien, to lay his surgeon's hands upon it, probe its physical nature and to treat it, not as

ABOVE: **McCoy must be ready for all sorts of unusual medical emergencies. In the case of this pig-faced Tellerite, the good doctor is too late.**

an unknown but as any other patient. He has no way of knowing whether he can gain the trust of his alien patient; with no textbook to refer to in diagnosing its ailment; or for that matter in telling the patient's head from its tail! In fact, McCoy has many difficulties in recognizing the alienness in the beings he encounters. Bones was fooled by the likes of Thelev — the imitation Andorian, Reena Kapec — Flint's life-like android, and even the wily Salt Vampire completely deceives McCoy while pretending to be his old flame, Nancy Crater. His unfamiliarity with alien life is even further accentuated by the fact that McCoy knows very little about one of his own crew members: Spock.

Nevertheless, if McCoy's capabilities falter in this area, it is his ability to think in the abstract and to solve problems that is the key to his success as head of the Medical Department. This was well illustrated in his repair of the Horta's body tissue with cement! Another example occurred in the Enterprise's briefing room. The highly intelligent Salt Vampire, disguised as McCoy, draws from Kirk's mind an image of the Doctor as Kirk sees him. The argument presented by the creature (i.e. recommending that he not be hunted down but pitied as a being struggling desperately for survival) is not merely a clever ploy to gain time, but a very accurate analysis of the way McCoy thinks. The creature would have been better off letting the real doctor attend the briefing, for perhaps the tolerant surgeon could have persuaded Kirk to spare its life!

In viewing McCoy, one must ultimately realize that it is no mere feat of technical skill to which Bones owes his accomplishments but a combination of personal objectivity, concern for his fellow creatures and that kind of driving curiosity that compels him to do such things as vie with Spock for the privilege of entering the body of the gigantic organism in IMMUNITY SYNDROME.

In Bones' approach to the art and science of medicine there is an optimistic vision of what life should be about. He is a true humanist as well as being a gentle and humane person. This fact is important considering the responsibilities of his position, the situations he encounters and his use as a role model for Star Fleet's young doctors. Thus, one can readily see the value of including among the crew . . . just an old country doctor.

TRIVIA QUIZ

VOYAGE EIGHT

1 Originally, De Kelley had been turned down in his bid to portray Doctor McCoy. Instead, he was cast as the star of a Roddenberry written TV pilot in the role of lawyer Jake Ehrlich . . . The name of the pilot? 2 When the Ehrlich property didn't sell, Roddenberry, undaunted, cast De as Charley Greene, a brilliant, slightly erratic lab chief in yet another pilot. What was the name of this film? 3 Also, if you examine the credits of this particular Roddenberry pilot with greater care you will discover yet another familiar (and lovely) Star Trek face. To whom does it belong? 4 De Kelley's first starring role was in a 1946 "sleeper" for Paramount. If you're sharp you've got this one pegged. What is its name? 5 "There's a simple unassuming niceness about this man that's rare in any business." Which Star Trek cast member said this in reference to De Kelley? 6 In hopes of attracting an older, more mature female audience, Gene had a new and expensive hair style built for De. The idea was to emulate a well liked look made famous by a certain dynamic and charismatic individual. Who? 7 De Kelley has said more than once that "City on the Edge of Forever" is his favourite Star Trek — all except for one small thing. What is it? 8 Who was it that actually gave birth to Joanna McCoy? 9 At which radio station did De Kelley begin his singing career? 10 And with which band did he end it?

ANSWERS–VOYAGE SEVEN

1 In Charlie X, Captain Kirk enters the ship's turbo lift and arrives at his destination wearing a different tunic. 1 Kirk's wall safe combination in "This side of Paradise": 5–2–3–1. 3 "Operation: Annihilate!": William Shatner portrays Kirk's late brother Sam. 4 Gary Mitchell recalls Kirk as an instructor at the Academy. 5 When asked the difference between Captain Kirk and Flash Gordon, William Shatner simply replied "Humanity". 6 Bill Shatner and Leonard Nimoy guest starred together in the Man from UNCLE episode entitled: "Project Strigas Affair". 7 France Nuyan and Bill Shatner shared the Broadway stage in "The World of Suzie Wong". 8 William Shatner starred in the Karloff "thriller" episodes; "The Hungry Glass" and "The Grim Reaper". 9 And two Twilight Zone episodes, "Nightmare at 20,000 Feet" and "Nick of Time". 10 Never did!

THIS MONTH'S POSTER

The age old dream of eternal youth takes on nightmarish proportions in "Miri", as the Enterprise landing party falls victim to a three hundred year old alien experimental virology backfire. Thence McEveety directs.

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EDITOR'S LOG

VOYAGE EIGHT–STARDATE 7704.01

WELL, WE MADE ANOTHER BLUNDER! Back in Voyage six we ran the first sixteen episodes in their repertoire production order and numbered them 1 through 16. Voyage seven became #17, Voyage eight is #18 and so forth. Alternate Voyage #20 in production order was #19, and number #21 was #20. Voyage nine should be listed as #18 and Voyage ten as #19. Alternate Voyage #22 is #20 in production order. Now Leave becomes #17, Yesterday's Enterprise is #18, Mirror, Mirror is #19, and number #21 is #20. Voyage eleven should be listed as #18 and Voyage twelve as #19. Alternate Voyage #23 is #20 in production order and #27 is next order. (All other serial orders remain as printed in Voyage six.) Sorry again for the error and please make the following changes in your records: Alternate Voyage #20 is #19, and number #19 is #20. Alternate Voyage #23 is #20 in production order and #27 is #21. Now should be the following: Voyage eight is #18, Voyage nine is #19, Voyage ten is #20, Voyage eleven is #21, Voyage twelve is #22, Voyage thirteen is #23, Voyage fourteen is #24, Voyage fifteen is #25, Voyage sixteen is #26, Voyage seventeen is #27, Voyage eighteen is #28, Voyage nineteen is #29, Voyage twenty is #30, Voyage twenty-one is #31, Voyage twenty-two is #32, Voyage twenty-three is #33, Voyage twenty-four is #34, Voyage twenty-five is #35, Voyage twenty-six is #36, Voyage twenty-seven is #37, Voyage twenty-eight is #38, Voyage twenty-nine is #39, Voyage thirty is #40, Voyage thirty-one is #41, Voyage thirty-two is #42, Voyage thirty-three is #43, Voyage thirty-four is #44, Voyage thirty-five is #45, Voyage thirty-six is #46, Voyage thirty-seven is #47, Voyage thirty-eight is #48, Voyage thirty-nine is #49, Voyage forty is #50, Voyage forty-one is #51, Voyage forty-two is #52, Voyage forty-three is #53, Voyage forty-four is #54, Voyage forty-five is #55, Voyage forty-six is #56, Voyage forty-seven is #57, Voyage forty-eight is #58, Voyage forty-nine is #59, Voyage fifty is #60, Voyage fifty-one is #61, Voyage fifty-two is #62, Voyage fifty-three is #63, Voyage fifty-four is #64, Voyage fifty-five is #65, Voyage fifty-six is #66, Voyage fifty-seven is #67, Voyage fifty-eight is #68, Voyage fifty-nine is #69, Voyage sixty is #70, Voyage sixty-one is #71, Voyage sixty-two is #72, Voyage sixty-three is #73, Voyage sixty-four is #74, Voyage sixty-five is #75, Voyage sixty-six is #76, Voyage sixty-seven is #77, Voyage sixty-eight is #78, Voyage sixty-nine is #79.

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RESIDENT ALIEN . . . BRUCE NICHOLSON, D.Ph.G.D. (N.Z.)

IBM WORD PHASING . . . CAROLINE MACKECHNIE

Production Episode Order	Title	Aired Order	Production Episode Order	Aired Order
55 SPECTRE OF THE GUN	55	55	68 WINK OF AN EYE	68
52 ELEANA OF TROY'S SOUVENIRS	57	57	69 THAT WHICH SURVIVES	69
56 THE HOUSE OF SYNONYME	58	58	LAST BATTLEFIELD	#70
59 THE ENTERPRISE INCIDENT	59	59	70 LET THAT BE YOUR LAST BATTLEFIELD	70
50 THE MIRROR, MIRROR	60	60	71 WHOM GODS DESTROY	72
60 AND THE CHILDREN SHALL LEAD	61	61	72 THE MARK OF GIDEON	71
61 SPOCK'S BRAIN	62	62	73 THE LIGHTS OF ZETAR	#73
62 THE ENTIRE TRUTH	63	63	74 THE CLOUD MINDERS	#74
63 THE EMPTY CHILD	64	64	75 THE SAVAGE CURTAIN	#77
64 THE TROUBLE WITH TRIBBLES	65	65	76 THE PARADISE SYNDROME	#76
65 FOR THE WORLD IS HOLLOW AND I TOUCH THE SKY	66	66	77 THE SAVAGE CURTAIN	#77
66 THE TROUBLE WITH TRIBBLES	#64	#64	78 ALL OUR YESTERDAYS	#78
67 PLATO'S STEPCHILDREN	#67	#67	79 TURNABOUT INTRUDER	#79

NEXT VOYAGE

NEXT VOYAGE we're excited to announce more than ground with what we believe to be the first Star Trek novel ever published. Titled *Yesterday's Enterprise*, it's all new and never-before-published adventure, not reprinted from comicbooks or previous Star Trek publications. Alan Dean Foster has written a novel of master suspense, with an endless stream of surprises, highlight some of Star Trek's most memorable characters, and present super-fantastic concepts and ideas. Alan Dean Foster has written a novel of master which dovetails to a possible science-fiction TV pilot.

2001 dimensions music.

NOW presents next voyage will be a trip out to the stars on a Vulcan logic (designed for its over-emotional shipmates) by our staff writer, Geoffrey Mandel. And should prove a healthy laying ov some of those emotional outbursts we all seem to be victimized by.

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Finally, next year will be a unique & unusual Star Trek story, which undulates in an endless stream of superlatives, highlight some of Star Trek's most memorable characters, all in an original story.

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THE McCOY INTERVIEW

STARDATE 5932.6–The following is an excerpted transcript of an interview with Dr. Leonard "Bones" McCoy, Senior Ship Surgeon, Head, Medical Department, The U.S.S. Enterprise.

M.G. – Dr. McCoy, I appreciate your willingness to work your busy schedule to talk with me.

Dr. M. – Well, sick bay is quiet what I can for the new cadets.

M.G. – To begin Dr. McCoy, can you share your medical philosophy?

Dr. M. – Well as you know, I grew up in a small rural Georgia. My father, who was graduated at the top of his class at Johns Hopkins, decided that he wanted to be a country general practitioner. He that meant he was available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. I often had all the technology in the world at my fingertips, but unless the patient trusts and respects his doctor. My father was a man who could have been a doctor anywhere, but he chose to be a country doctor. Why, he'd tell asteep in his chair, every night reading his medical journals, because he knew that all the technology in the world can't replace the human touch.

M.G. – Doctor, my next question is a personal one. Why did you leave your practice to serve aboard the Enterprise?

Dr. M. – Don't you see? . . . this is a self-contained, little town flying through space. We may have people who are not from Georgia, but it's still a closed community and that's why I feel at home here. Besides, I get to work with men and women on the ship but other just like we did in my old home town. The group feeling here is don't really have very many mental problems.

M.G. – Doctor, since you have mentioned mental problems, how many cases of mental problems have you had on the Enterprise?

Dr. M. – Counting Captain Kirk, who's been under constant stress, there have been only three incidents as it is all classified information. Only a few people know the secret, but I can tell you that out through months of tests using a Starfleet Psychological Stress Evaluator simulator – their bodies and minds are subjected to the most stressful conditions we can create – we've had a few problems but nothing serious.

M.G. – Doctor, you've mentioned that a senior officer had a mental breakdown and faked his own death to avoid facing it. Can you tell us about it?

Dr. M. – I'm sorry, I can't. Captain Kirk ordered that the entire incident as it is all classified and top secret. But I can tell you that although mental problems do occur aboard the starship Enterprise, they are liable to meet in space. So,